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ship caused to them on account of the forced payment of contribution?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The matter is under enquiry.

MR. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Do Government intend to enforce payment only from the *nala atchkatdars* or from all the landholders under the Santekere tank?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Notice.

Non-restoration of Breached Tanks in Kolar District.

MR. A. G. MUDDU RACHAPPA (Bowringpet Municipality).—

Q.—21. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The total number of major and minor tanks in Kolar District (talukwar information may be kindly furnished)?

(*b*) The number of unrestored tanks?

(*c*) Whether funds are provided for their restoration; if so, the amount?

(*d*) The number of tanks breached last year on account of rains?

(*e*) If remission of assessment has been sanctioned to the *atchkatdars* of the breached tanks?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

A.—21. (*a*) *Vide* statement attached (*vide* Appendix).

(*b*) Major ... 75
Minor ... 2,162

(*c*) Rs. 30,500 for major tanks.
Rs. 45,000 plus 30,000 for minor tanks.

(*d*) 12.

(*e*) Yes, in the case of two tanks in the Malur Taluk.

The question of remission in the case of one tank in the Bowringpet Taluk is under investigation.

MR. A. G. MUDDU RACHAPPA.—Is the sum of Rs. 75,000 enough for restoring all the minor tanks?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—We have provided as much funds as possible.

MR. A. G. MUDDU RACHAPPA.—With reference to answer to (*e*), is it not necessary to extend the same concession of remission to all the hoblies of the Bowringpet Taluk also?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—If the rules warrant, we shall grant remissions in other cases also.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—With reference to answer to (*c*), may I know if all the Rs. 75,000 represents Government grant?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. Rs. 45,000 is what Government have provided. Rs. 30,000 represents the sum advanced by Government against the raiyats' share of the cost.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—With reference to answer to (*e*), what about remissions to the *atchkatdars* of all the other nine tanks? Is it not necessary to grant remissions in all the cases where tanks had breached?

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Not necessarily. The breaches might have been repaired.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—The question of remission in the case of one tank is stated to be still under investigation, but the collection season is long since over. Does it not itself show that so many raiyats have been inconvenienced because assessment has been collected from all of them?

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Because the question of remission is under investigation, you cannot infer that the whole demand has been collected.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—How long will you leave the sums uncollected? Is it not inconvenient to raiyats if the investigation is not completed soon?

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Certainly. But investigation does take time.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—We cannot say that it will be possible or even expedient to restore all tanks. It may not be profitable to restore some at all.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Have the Government ascertained in how many cases restoration will be profitable?

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Notice.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—The population in the Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Bowringpet, Chintamani and Goribidnur Taluks is large and the number of unrestored tanks in these taluks is also large. If all of them remain unrestored, will not thousands of raiyats be seriously inconvenienced?

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—True, but it may not be possible to restore all of them at once.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—In that case, should they not be restored within a stated time at least?

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—If the raiyats come forward to bear their contribution in respect of particular works, such works would probably get the first preference.

Special Representation about Lapsed Subjects and Duration of Sessions.

Before the next item of business on the agenda was taken up, MR. CHENGALARAYA REDDY represented that every time a large volume of business lapsed for want of time. In the case of questions, printed answers would be furnished and so it did not matter much whether these were actually taken up or not, but as regards Representations and Resolutions, so many of them would lapse and it was not known whether Government were paying any heed at all to such items. Very probably they were all going unheeded. He therefore suggested that as prayed for in Representations Nos. 187 and 188, Government be pleased to take action on all lapsed items of business, the decision taken being communicated to the movers if not to all the members of the House.

Many members requested that decisions reached on all such matters be communicated to the members.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to have the question examined.

MR. HOSKOTTA KRISHNA RAO said that apart from disposing of lapsed business and communicating the decision to the movers or to all the members, it was also necessary to extend the time allowed for each session. Under the rules there was room for allotting only six days for the Budget Session and eight days for the Dasara Session and it was necessary, in view of the large volume of business that was lapsing every time, to extend the time up to 10 days. Business was steadily on the increase, but the time allowed for transacting it was the same as before. The members would be enabled to exercise their privileges fully only if the time allowed for business was extended.

THE DEWAN replied that he would consider the suggestion.

Memorandum by C. and M. Station Musalmans re. Retrocession.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, referring to the above subject, said:—

Mr. President, before proceeding to the next item of the business on the agenda, *viz.*, Resolutions, I beg your leave to refer to a matter of considerable immediate importance to the State, particularly its Musalman subjects, as also to Musalmans generally. In connection with the question of retrocession of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the Mysore Government, it has just come to my notice that the Musalmans of the Civil and Military Station have submitted a memorial to the Government of India and to the Residency at Bangalore, that retrocession should not be effected. The reasons advanced by the memorialists are stated to be that Musalmans in the Mysore State are undergoing many hardships, that they enjoy no adequate protection, that justice is not being done to them in all matters either by the Executive Government or by the Judiciary of the State and that their very language and culture are in danger. Extracts from the Memorial have been published in recent issues of "The Statesman" of Calcutta and "The Times of India," Bombay. It is a pity that the Memorial has not yet been published in full in any papers and so it is not possible just now to know all that the Memorial contains. But to the extent the allegations have come to

notice, it is my duty to say at once that they are nothing short of misrepresentations of a gross nature and are calculated to jeopardise the interests of Musalmans who are in hopes of advancement in view of the anticipated retrocession. Even apart from the question of retrocession, it is my duty to say, on behalf of the entire Muslim population of the State, that Musalmans in Mysore have been enjoying full protection under the benevolent rule of His Highness the Maharaja and have absolutely no grievances in the matter of civil and criminal justice. There is nothing like differences of any kind as between Hindus and Muslims in this State and we are convinced that the Government and the courts of law are always doing full justice by all communities alike. Misrepresentations of the kind reported cannot but create a false impression outside that Muslims in Mysore have grievances which are not redressed or representations which are not heard. For example, it is stated that the Memorial alleges that Mahomedan Inspectors' and Inspectresses' posts have been abolished and the education of Muslim boys and girls is not receiving adequate attention. This is not at all true. There is, as a matter of fact, a special Inspectorate for Urdu Schools. There are as many as 8 Inspectors and two Inspectresses in charge of Urdu Schools. I would appeal to all concerned to repudiate such misrepresentations which are made with a malicious intention to unnecessarily disturb the Muslim mind in and outside the State and perhaps to prejudice the interests of the Musalman subjects of the noble Ruler of Mysore. I appeal to His Highness' Government as well as to the members of this hon'ble House to do everything in their power to contradict the Memorandum and to take whatever measures they may deem necessary in order to counteract the evil effects of such malicious propaganda. And, so far as the Muslim subjects of the State are concerned, I may assure hon'ble members here that they are going to do all that is in their power to contradict the Memorandum and to reiterate their confidence in His Highness' Government.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB expressed himself in entire agreement with the above views and sentiments.

MR. SHER KHAN of Honnali, said.—I am very much surprised at the information furnished to the House just now by my friend Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan. Never before did we hear of such gross misrepresentations as were just now referred to. In my opinion, the allegations are not only untrue but mischievous. Muslims of Mysore have been enjoying all the protection and all the privileges which the Hindus and other communities are enjoying, for which they are ever grateful to His Highness the Maharaja and his Government. As Mahatma Gandhi rightly observed, this is *Rama-rajya*. I therefore most strongly repudiate the allegations contained in the Memorial. I earnestly hope and wish that Musalmans in other parts of India come over to Mysore and come under the benevolent reign of His Highness the Maharaja. There are no distinctions made here as between Hindus and Muslims and Muslims have no grievances or grounds for complaint. Let me conclude that the statements reported to be contained in the Memorial are misrepresentations of the worst type.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR (speaking in English).—Sir, in this connection, I wish to congratulate the Government of Mysore, in particular, on the confidence which it commands from the Musalman subjects of the State. I also congratulate my friend Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan for having given expression to it in this Assembly, and on behalf of the Assembly I thank him too. I may say in passing that the Musalmans in the Civil and Military Station are not to be blamed either, because, I feel somehow that they also have merely been tools.

DEWAN.—In reply to the observations which Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan has just made in regard to the Memorandum recently issued by a certain section of the Muslim community in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, all I

wish to say is that the Government of Mysore attach absolutely no importance to statements of that kind based as they are, I regret to say, on prejudice and on ignorance of the true position.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT then explained to the House in Kannada the observations made by the Dewan on this subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

On behalf of MR. B. L. Byanna, MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH was permitted to move the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the system or method of the 'Proportional Representation' by means of the single transferable vote be forthwith abolished, since it has played its own havoc at the recent elections and that the old system be immediately revived."

In moving the resolution, he said that the object of the Government in introducing the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote seemed to be that as far as possible all communities should secure representation on the public bodies. But he was sorry to find that that object of the Government had not been realised. Under the original system of voting, the majority communities were securing a certain number of seats for themselves, at the same time giving chances to other minority communities also. There was thus a certainty of some members of other minority communities also securing representation. Under the new system, however, the members of each particular community were obliged to give their first preference votes to representatives of their own community and think of giving to others only their next preference ; and thus the chances of success of these latter had become very remote. At any rate, the minority communities stood to suffer very much as a result of the introduction of the new system of voting. With a view to remedy this defect, he thought that it was best to revert to the original system of voting. With these words, he commended the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA in seconding the resolution said that the conditions in the State were not ripe for the introduction of the new system. Unlike in other countries, well organised political parties were unknown in the State ; nor were the people educated enough yet to understand the intricacies of the new system. In fact some of the voters were not able to understand even the old system which was exceedingly simple. The new system on the other hand was a complicated one. When even members of the Representative Assembly were not able to understand its intricacies notwithstanding elaborate elucidation, it was too much to expect voters in the interior parts to understand it thoroughly. For these reasons, he thought that the old system should be reverted to.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA in opposing the resolution said that under the new system, members of minority communities had greater chances of succeeding in elections than formerly. The recent elections from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council and to the Standing Committees had amply borne out this fact. It was absolutely necessary that every party should be represented in the constitutional bodies of the Government and from this point of view, there was every justification to enforce the new system. But by saying so, he did not mean that it should be made applicable all at once to all elections. It was all right so far as elections to the Legislative Council and the Standing Committees went, but he requested the Government to be slow in extending it to elections to other local bodies. Personally he would prefer its non-enforcement till after sufficient experience of its working was gained in the Cities so that difficulties if any in its working might be solved before its adoption in rural areas.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY also opposed the resolution. He supported the view that in the constitutional bodies of the Government all shades of opinion should be duly represented. Otherwise, they would not become perfectly representa-